

not saying these good things. The other day they said, "Just let the old war-horse come out and make one speech and we'll clean them out. Northern will run to the woods."

Here Mr. Calloway, of the Telegraph, interrupted:

"The Telegraph didn't say that."

"What did it say?" demanded Mr. Northern.

"I don't recall, exactly; you tell it."

"I don't recall, exactly; you tell it."

Colonel Northern disclaimed any intention to misrepresent, and said if his friend would get the paper he would read the exact words. Then he continued:

"They said all that was necessary was for Colonel Hardeman to make a speech, and I would run away. Well, I have not run yet, and I am not going to run."

The next thing that made Colonel Hardeman's candidacy necessary was that "Northern never did much." Whenever they begin to tell you what Colonel Hardeman did they go back to the dark days of reconstruction. I would not take one laurel from him, but when are you going to quit?

Colonel Hardeman told you he had been in the legislature seven times, speaker of the house three times and congressman twice, all based on services to the democratic party. But he did not tell you he had been postmaster at Macon, based on the same services, and now holds an \$1,800 office, which he does not even give up before he asks for a higher one. It does seem to me that the old war-horse has been feeling at the public crib so long that there isn't anything left but straw. (Laughter and applause.) He won't even let me in the trough."

Replying to what Colonel Hardeman said about his action in reconstruction times, Colonel Northern said there were other men who did that, and he mentioned Linton Stephens, who was arrested, and made the grandest speech in defense of himself that was ever delivered on the continent. "It is not my idea," said Colonel Northern, "that any one man ever saved the state. It was these men who came home when they had buried their sons and found their homes laid waste, who left their business—doctors who left their patients, ministers who left their churches, who left their crops to go and cast their ballots when they were hedged about by the bayonets—these were the men who saved the state."

Speaking of the alliance, he said:

"They do wrong in organizations sometimes—everybody does. I belong to the Baptist church, and they do wrong in that sometimes."

Alluding to Colonel Hardeman's peroration about the people's property and their passing over into the promised land, he said:

"Yes, the dark night is almost gone, the dawn has come, they are passing over the river, but the bridge that carried them over is the famous alliance." (Applause.) Where was Colonel Hardeman when the fight was being made against the bagging trust? My friends, he reminds me of the two friends who went deer hunting. One waited a long time on the stand, and finally a noble buck came by and he shot him. As the man stood over the quivering body of the buck his companion came up and said: "What a fine buck we have killed. The man who killed it turned on him and said: 'What the devil did you have to do with it?' (Laughter and applause.)

"Now, when my friend talks about all this prosperity the same question arises, 'What did you have to do with it?'

Speaking of Colonel Hardeman's description of the dark days of reconstruction, Colonel Northern said: "My friends that was a quarter of a century ago. There was nothing occurred since then? It reminds me of the man at the cattle show. A man asked him which was the best breed."

"Jerseys," said he, "throughbreds."

"But you told me three years ago that grades were best."

"Maybe I did," said the other, "but I have learned something in three years, I haven't I ought to die."

"If we haven't learned something in the quarter of a century we ought to die. But I was looking for something fresh and I found it. Colonel Hardeman has joined the alliance—about two weeks before he came out. [Laughter.] That's fresh—too fresh—too fresh to keep. It needs salt." (Laughter.)

In his conclusion, Colonel Northern answered Colonel Hardeman's charge that he was dividing the people.

"Why, the people were solid till Colonel Hardeman came out," said he; "I was very much gratified to find that I had no opposition. THE CONSTITUTION came out in an editorial, and I hugged it to my bosom. The Journal came out with one, Governor Northern," and, oh, how I embraced that!"

"The people were all for Northern."

"The people of Gwinnett were all for Northern a short time ago, but now I see there are a good many for Colonel Hardeman. The people have divided since he came out."

Hardeman's Rejoinder.

The second round was even more lively than the first. When Colonel Hardeman mounted the stand the second time he had some clippings from Captain Harry Brown's paper, the Alliance Farmer, and these clippings played an important part in what followed.

"Colonel Northern seeks to give you the impression that I am dividing the people," he began, "and he says they were all for Northern before I came out. He is mistaken. The people went against him. He endorsed Colonel Livingston." (Applause.)

Then Colonel Hardeman began to shoot off his alliance extracts, some of which were new to Colonel Northern.

"Nor was the gentleman who edits the alliance paper for Mr. Northern for governor."

"What's that?" said Colonel Northern.

"It will come to it," said Colonel Hardeman, and he began to read as follows from the Alliance Farmer:

"We believe Mr. Northern to be a man of high character; but to be a man of high character doesn't make him a good alliance man. Pray, why was he so long in joining them?"

"Do you say it?" Mr. Brown says," replied Colonel Hardeman. This caused a good deal of amusement.

Then he read again:

"While Mr. Northern claims that he is not responsible for what the papers say, I do assert that he is responsible for continued neglect of duty in failing to defend the principles of the order."

Here Colonel Hardeman turned solemnly toward Colonel Northern and, with an air of innocence, said:

"I didn't say it, and I ain't saying it now."

At this there was great laughter and applause.

"Now," he continued, "what was done when Colonel Northern and Colonel Livingston met with Colonel Peek at some place when it became very evident that both of them could not be governor, and they said let's leave this matter to our alliance friends."

"Where was that?" said Colonel Northern.

"Where was it, Mr. Brown?" echoed Colonel Hardeman.

"The only talk I ever had with Mr. Northern was at Conyers," said Captain Brown.

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," said Colonel Hardeman with great emphasis.

"Colonel Livingston wanted it, but, says Colonel Northern to Colonel Livingston, wait and let me run for one year and be elected. Then I will get out of the way and you shall have no opposi-

tion from me. Just let me, and we fellows of the alliance will take this thing in."

"I didn't say it," said Colonel Northern.

Colonel Hardeman continued:

"Livingston went all through Georgia, like Saul of Tarsus, breathing vindictiveness; and when he was on the way, a light suddenly broke upon him, and Northern appeared unto him and said, 'Livingston, Livingston, why persecutest thou me?' 'Go up to Atlanta, and there they will tell thee what to do,' and he went up to Atlanta. Now Mr. Northern has put himself right upon the platform of Damon and Pythias. God bless us."

"Now this thing was settled."

"Where?" said Colonel Northern.

"Somewhere. Northern was not there, Livingston was not there, but it was settled somewhere, and Peek was to withdraw from the race for congress. Livingston must be provided for."

"Now, I tell you why I am a candidate. When the offices were parceled out this way I thought it was time for some one to come out to represent the whole people. Colonel Hardeman charged that all the leaders of the alliance were after office, and when the leaders got in, the alliance would be tied outside St. Peter's gate."

Here was a spirited interruption by Alliance Lecturer Beck.

"Here is one," said he, "who is not after office."

"Why, my dear sir," said Colonel Hardeman, "you are lecturer for the alliance, and I am informed you are laying plans to run for congress."

Mr. Beck denied it.

Then came a quick clap of thunder, "Excuse me," said Colonel Hardeman, "I meant prominent alliance men."

At this there was an uproar of laughter and for a moment Mr. Beck's voice was drowned, but finally he made himself heard.

"I may not be very prominent," he said, "but you said all the officials of the alliance were after office, and I tell you I am not."

"I didn't say all the officials," said Colonel Hardeman. "He didn't say it," cried Colonel Simmons. "That would be impossible, for in some places they are nearly all officials."

When Colonel Hardeman got through Captain Brown stated that there was no trade or bargain in the conference Colonel Hardeman had alluded to. It was simply that a few friends concluded they didn't want to see two brethren run against each other, and they had a consultation to prevent it. If they didn't have a right to do that he didn't see what right they had."

The county seems certain to go for Northern. The joint discussion as a thing apart from the election, was one of the most interesting that has occurred these many campaigns.

W. G. COOPER.

A Foregone Conclusion.

That's what Hon. W. T. Smith, of Gwinnett, called the bagging trust. My friends, he reminds me of the two friends who went deer hunting. One waited a long time on the stand, and finally a noble buck came by and he shot him. As the man stood over the quivering body of the buck his companion came up and said: "What a fine buck we have killed. The man who killed it turned on him and said: 'What the devil did you have to do with it?' (Laughter and applause.)

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county. Mr. Harper has represented the county for the two last terms, and it is pretty sure that the alliance of the county will give him their hearty endorsement, which will insure his re-election.

HON. JOHN I. HALL

May be Presented for the Senate by Butts County.

GRiffin, Ga., June 20.—[Special.]—It is not improbable that the Hon. John I. Hall will return to the state senate from this district. That is, if Judge Hall desires to return. By the rotation system, Butts county is entitled to named the senator, and information from that section indicates that the judge will be the man presented by the Butts delegation to the nominating convention.

Several prominent men from Butts have been in the city for the past two days, and each expresses the belief that Butts will follow the example of Forsyth county of a few days ago, and elect Judge James S. Griffin to represent the county in the senate.

The judge has been nominated, and presented the name of John I. Hall as the choice of Butts county in the approaching election. Judge Hall being a former citizen of the county, and a resident of this county, makes the probability of such a probability all the more probable.

In the event such a deal is made, Hon. John I. Hall will make a formidable candidate for president of the senate.

The Thirty-Sixth Senatorial District.

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DOES YOUR NAME APPEAR ON THE LISTS?

If the Census Man Has Missed
You

SEND IN YOUR NAME

To the Constitution Office—At
lanta Wants a Full Showing.

Is your name on the census lists?
Have you been missed?
Every man, woman and child in Atlanta
must be counted in the census of the city, for
a full and true count is essential.
All we ask is a fair count, but in that count
nobody should be missed.
From different parts of the city come com-
plaints that the count has not been as thorough
as it might be and that many people have
been missed. Supervisor Thibadeau and his
enumerators are working night and day, and
are doing all in their power to make the count
complete. They deserve the hearty co-operation
of every citizen, and to that end THE
CONSTITUTION asks:

Have you been missed?
Do you know of anybody who has been
missed?
If your name has not been enrolled upon
the census book, or if you are in doubt as to
whether it has been or not, send it at once to
THE CONSTITUTION office. Send the name of
your friend, and friends who are temporarily
out of the city, or who you have reasons to be-
lieve have been overlooked by the enumerators.

Let us all pull together in this matter, and
if we can in any way aid the supervisor, or
enumerators, let us do so.

Send in your name, with the number of per-
sons in your family, to "Census Editor, THE
CONSTITUTION."

Be certain that the enumerator called at
your house. If he did not, send in your
name with the names of all others who have,
in your opinion, been missed. Don't forget
the servants or the tenants living on the back
of your lot. If you are in doubt, give the
census the benefit of it by sending in the
names.

Help out the census, and do it at once!

Winning It Up.

Last night's report brought all of the enu-
merators from the field but three.

All who have finished will go back over
their districts today, to catch up the remaining
names omitted by them in the first count.

The remaining three that are now in the field
will finish today, most probably, but if not
they will be allowed to take up the work next
week and carry it to completion.

More than three hundred names were sent to
the supervisor yesterday in the districts re-
ported as finished. Many of these were found
to have been already enumerated, however,
having been given in by friends of the parties.

It is a hard matter to take a perfect census
of a great city, and for this reason it is es-
sential for every citizen to aid the enumerators
as much as possible, and in every way.

Colonel Thibadeau says he intends to make
it a perfect census, and says the men will not
be taken from the field until the last man in
Atlanta is enumerated.

When asked about the people at the sea-
shore, and if they would all be counted, he
said:

"Yes. Everybody who has a home in At-
lanta will be counted, no matter where he is.
The enumerators, when they go to a house,
don't leave it until they have taken every-
body that makes his home there."

"There will be no reason for complaining
about the census in Atlanta, I hope. The city
is going to show up all right—better than any
southern city, everything considered."

A large number of names are sent in each
day from all over the city for enumeration—
even after the enumerators have finished the
district.

Let the people continue to send in their
names and those of their friends if they have
not been taken by the enumerator.

MINNEAPOLIS AROUSED.

Alleged Interference by St. Paul People
With the Census Returns.

ST. PAUL, June 20.—The trial of seven
Minneapolis census enumerators came up be-
fore United States Commissioner McCaffrey in
this city this morning. They were arrested
by United States Marshal Daggett, on Wednes-
day, on warrants sworn out by William Pitt
Murray, of this city, alleging fraudulent ac-
tions in connection with their census labors.

The warrants were served on them in Min-
neapolis on Tuesday night, while they were en-
gaged in comparing their own returns with
those of the Business Men's union, by whom
an effort was being made to prevent the over-
looking of any residents of Minneapolis. It is
alleged that false returns were being made,
and a mass of documents seized at the same
time have been held in evidence in the case.

Wednesday morning a search warrant was
issued in the Minneapolis municipal court, and
officers attempted to gain possession of these
papers necessary to the completion of the
Minneapolis census, but the United States
commissioners had given strict orders and no
papers were given up.

The citizens of Minneapolis have been greatly
aroused, and appointed lawyers for the de-
fense of the seven arrested enumerators.

much feeling has been engendered
about the case, and the history
of the case has been greatly magnified, and the
consequent indignation at what we considered
improper and outrageous interference in Min-
neapolis affairs by the city of St. Paul, has
been greatly intensified. However, the facts
as are above stated, the stories of assaults upon
residents of the two cities being not only much
exaggerated, but in some cases entirely untrue.

Still there has been great interest in,
and much excitement over, the case, as was
evident about the government building this
morning.

An Apparent Understanding.

GRIFFIN, Ga., June 20.—[Special.]—It is
very apparent a combine of some kind has
been agreed upon between the Central and
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad
authorities. Noticing a number of loads of
melons going by this route, your reporter
asked a railroadman what it meant, and was
informed that one of the directors of the
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road told
him that they were on good terms with the
Central, and expected to get at least one
thousand car-loads of melons from the Central
road this season.

Another Lockout.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Samuel Oppenheimer
& Co. locked out one hundred of their cutters
and clock-makers this morning, making twelve
houses in all who have now locked out.
Seven thousand men and women are idle in
consequence of the strike, but they are cheer-
ful, and claim to be able to hold out all the
summer, if necessary to make the employers
recognize their union.

Fire in Apalachicola.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., June 20.—A large
brick building, known as Hugo Row, burned
last night, causing the following losses: On
building, \$12,000; insurance \$300; Broad, \$12,
\$12,000; insurance \$3,000; M. T.
Alexander, drugist, \$3,000; no insurance;
Hoffman & Moore, \$2,000; no insurance; Mer-
cent & Bro., \$500; Hopper & Son, \$300. The
sea office also burned.

HANGINGS YESTERDAY.

A Man and His Wife Hanged in Nevada.

Other Executions.

ELKO, Nev., June 20.—Josiah Potts and his
wife, Elizabeth Potts, were hanged here at
10:43 this forenoon, for the murder of Miles
Fawcett in January, 1888.

READING THE DEATH WARRANT.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning the sheriff
read the death warrant to the condemned. The
reading of the warrant took place in the door-
way of the laticed cell, which Josiah has oc-
cupied so long. He stood in a most despondent
attitude with his head bowed down against the
iron bars, and never once during the reading
did he lift his head or eyes. His wife stood
erect, clad in a muslin suit, draped in black,
with a red rose in her bodice, pale, but with a
most determined aspect in every feature. During the reading of the war-
rant only once did she show any emotion what-
soever, and she convulsively
clutched her throat when her husband's war-
rant was being read, and the words "hanged
by the neck till you are dead" were reached.

She gave a hysterical gasp and seemed to ex-
hibit much feeling. The reading of the war-
rant was finished at twenty minutes to 11
o'clock and both of the condemned emerged
from the jail, where they had been confined
for eighteen months and proceeded to the yard
between the court-house and jail, in which the
scaffold had been erected. At the conclusion
of the reading of the warrant Mr. Potts ear-
nestly ejaculated:

"I am innocent and God knows it," and
Josiah Potts reiterated: "God knows we are
innocent."

THE MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD.

The gloomy procession made its way through
a side-door, and, with bravery unexpected by
the spectators, they seated themselves on the
stools provided on the scaffold, while the
deputies speedily proceeded to bind them with
leather straps. Mrs. Potts helped to adjust
them herself, and Potts sitting in stolidity.

When everything had been properly ad-
justed, they were directed to rise. All of the at-
tendants shook hands with the condemned. As
they stood, after shaking hands, Potts made
several endeavors to clasp the hand of his
wife, without accomplishing it.

Finally, a touch on her wrist caused her to
turn her head toward his, and he made an ap-
peal of love caused their lips to meet for a
brief moment. A rope was stretched around
Mrs. Potts' neck, she clasped her hands to-
gether, lifting her eyes toward the sky, and
exclaimed: "God help me, I am innocent."

Her husband reiterated in a hollow tone,
"God knows we are both innocent."

THE LAST SCENES.

As the black caps were drawn over their
heads, shutting out the last light of day, the
words of the clergyman, who had remained
with them to the last, broke the silence: "Put
your trust in God and He will see you righted,"
and then the drop fell. Mrs. Potts was at once
a corpse, owing to her heavy weight.

A WIFE-MURDERER EXECUTED.

QUEBEC, June 20.—Fritz Dubois was hanged
in the jail-yard here at 8 o'clock this morning.
His crime was the murder, in February last,
of his wife, his two children and his mother-in-
law, whom he hacked to pieces in a most brutal
manner with an ax.

PROCLAIMED HIS INNOCENCE.

BELLEVEILLE, Ont., June 20.—Peter Edward
Davis, who, on September 19th last, murdered
his paramour's husband by shooting him
through the heart, was hanged here at 8 o'clock
this morning. He declared his innocence to the
last. While standing on the scaffold, without a
tremor, he proclaimed:

"I am innocent, so help me God!"
Davis' neck was broken. He was convicted
on circumstantial evidence.

STORMS IN MISSOURI.

Sewers Burst and Cellars Flooded in Atch-
ison.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—Severe electric
storms, accompanied by much rain and heavy
winds, prevailed last night in northeastern
Kansas and western Missouri. At Atchison
the fall of rain was exceptionally heavy. Several
sewers burst and flooded the cellars all
along Commercial street. The greatest in-
jury was occasioned to the offices of the Atch-
ison Champion, Globe and Patriot, whose
press-rooms were flooded. The Champion and
Globe were consequently unable to issue their
regular editions.

At St. Joseph a man who was endeavoring
to clear a sewer inlet was swept into the sewer
and drowned.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

CORNELL, Ill., June 20.—A tornado passed
west of here this afternoon, in a path eighty
rods wide and about four miles in length.
Everything in its path was either totally
wrecked or badly damaged. Four people were
probably fatally injured, and several others
slightly hurt. The most extensive wreck was
at the place of W. D. Connor. His house, barn
and other buildings were demolished, and he
and his wife received fatal injuries.

A school-house, a short distance
east, was blown to pieces, and not a
timber was left standing. Fortunately the
school was not in session at the time. C.
C. Leonard's house and other buildings were
badly damaged, one of his boys being possibly
fatally injured and three others slightly hurt.

THE DAMAGE IN MINNESOTA.

ST. CHARLES, Minn., June 20.—The great
storm of Wednesday extended over a mile
northwest, varying from one-half to two miles
in width, doing great damage to all kinds of
crops. This storm was immediately followed
by the heaviest rainfall in ten years, register-
ing 2.15 inches in eighteen minutes. Many
farms that were already stripped by hail were
washed of everything movable, including
fences and bridges.

THE LOTTERY BILL.

The Anti-Lottery Men Say the Governor Will
Veto the Measure.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 20.—The Neugas
bill, offering \$1,250,000 a year for lottery priv-
ileges, has been introduced in the house by Mr.
Lopes, of Orleans. Mr. Shattuck denounces
the Neugas proposition as a fake, and classes
it as an infant born of a blackmailer's scheme.

He says Mr. Neuman, of New Orleans, wanted
to get into the Morris scheme, but as he had
no money, he proposed to the legislature that
he go as high as \$5,000,000 with Neugas's money,
which was 5,000 miles away on the other side
of the Atlantic. The Morris lottery bill was
yesterday introduced and passed in its third
reading in the house, the vote being 62 to 34.

Anti-lottery members claim that the governor
will veto the lottery measure, and his friends
cannot secure the necessary two-thirds vote to
pass it over his veto.

Mr. Shattuck said that a commercial man
met a friend of Morris at the mayor's hotel,
and said that Neugas and himself had been
apart a long time, but had now come together
and were determined to be in on Morris's propo-
sition. Morris's friend said he was chilled by
the cool proposition, and asked what would be
done if it were refused. "Then we will," said
the legislator and make an offer of
\$1,250,000."

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Futures were quite busy
during the morning hours. Liverpool not only
reported an advance, but sent buying orders to
this market. There was also some speculative
manipulation. August quickly rose fifteen points
from the lowest figure of yesterday; July and
September not so much, and next crop
was only slightly dearer. Soon after the
second call at noon came the report
of cheaper silver at London, bringing business
nearly to a standstill and weakening the market
slightly, but the belief that something of a squeeze
is to be put upon shorts to help support the spot
market at Liverpool prevented selling to any ex-
tent and in the last hour on the news that Speaker
Reed had been overruled, there was a fresh ad-
vance, the close being well up to the best figures
of the day. Crop accounts were very good and
dealings in the next crop were less active. Cot-
ton on spot was more active, mainly for export.

Cruel, fashionable mother! Why don't you
look after the welfare of your sickly
child? The nurse hasn't sense enough to get
it a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

TWO EFFIGIES.

THE CURIOUS SPECTACLE THAT
STARTLED WEST END CITIZENS.

Early Risers Discover Two Grotesque Fig-
ures Swinging in the Windows of West
End Academy Placarded.

West End is taking on metropolitan ways.
In the matter of effigies.

Yesterday morning a citizen of that lovely
suburban town discovered two curious looking
figures swinging in the windows of the sec-
ond story of the West End academy.

While he was staring at them in a bewildered
way two or three other citizens came up, and
an investigation was made.

One of the figures was a pretty good imita-
tion of a man, and had a placard on which
was written "B. Smith."

The other was hardly so fair a figure, but
seemed to have answered the purpose of those
who fixed it up, and bore a card on which
the name "Lambdin" was written in a plain
hand.

So soon as the investigators discovered what
the effigies were, they cut them down, and
removed them from the building.

But the news was soon bruited around town,
and created a big sensation.

THE MYSTERY.

was not solved, and those who found the ef-
figies could only guess at the cause of their being
placed there.

And these guesses were probably very nearly
correct. They were evidently hung up during
the night by some of the pupils of the academy,
who were angry with the two gentlemen whose
names were attached to them, and who are
two of the board of trustees of the school.

The trouble between the principal of the
school, Professor Featherstone and the trust-
ees, is of several months' duration. Professor
Featherstone was employed as principal of the
school a year ago, and assumed charge.

It was not long before he introduced some
new books in the school that did not meet the
approbation of the trustees. Then came the
disagreement that has grown worse as the end
of the term grew near.

A month ago he was notified that he would
not be re-elected as principal, and since that
time the trouble has increased.

The graduating class had arranged for
holding the exercises last night, and the
young ladies had purchased their dresses
and studied their pieces, under the impression
that they would enjoy a good night at the
wind up of the school.

THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED.

But their anticipations were doomed to dis-
appointment. Because of the differences ex-
isting between the principal and trustees, it
was decided that the exercises should be held
yesterday morning, and the arrangements for
a grand closing night all fell through.

Just who was to blame it is hard to say, but
some of the boys evidently took umbrage at
the matter, and that is the only explanation of
the appearance of the effigies in the windows.

Meanwhile, the young ladies of the gradu-
ating class were very much disappointed, after
having notified their friends, and advanced that
they would entertain them with a very enjoy-
able entertainment at the academy, and then
having had to suffer the mortification of such
a disappointment in the failure of their
cherished plans.

Nobody knows who made the effigies, or who
hung them in the windows; but there are
many guesses, and most of them are thought to
be correct.

SYSTEMATIC THEIVING.

Sergeant English Makes a Good Hair
Yesterday.

Sergeant Cicero English arrested Jim Jones,
a clerk for W. D. Harwell, yesterday after-
noon.

Jones is charged with stealing from his em-
ployer's grocery store.

Theodore Anstett, Jones's step-father, was
also arrested for receiving the stolen goods.

For a good while back Mr. Harwell has been
missing goods from his store, but has never
been able to locate the thief. Yesterday he
thought he was out of a sack of flour and several
other articles.

He notified Sergeant English and an inves-
tigation was begun. Jones's home on Bush
street was visited, and after searching the
premises the sack of flour, a lot of tobacco,
bread and other things were found.

Mr. Harwell's store on Marietta street. It
was developed that Jones had been in the
habit of carrying his plunder to the back end
of the store and turning it over to his father,
who carried it through a back alley to the rail-
road, avoiding detection in this way.

There is no telling to what extent Jones and
his step-father have been working this scheme.
Both filled berths in the station-house last
night.

A TOUGH COUNTY.

Which Has No Interest in the State in
Which It is Located.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20.—[Special.]—The
legislature at its last session passed an act
levying a tax for the payment of pensioners to
ex-confederate soldiers and soldiers' widows.

In the town of Asheville, however, the tax
was levied and collected, and paid into the treas-
ury. Mitchell county has not levied the pen-
sion tax. The returns made out were sent
back to that county in order that they might
be completed by the insertion of the tax, but
the Mitchell county authorities pay no atten-
tion to the demand, and have not levied the
tax. Proceedings will be instituted
against them to compel them to pay it.

It is the opinion that they are trying to raise
an issue, and to test the constitutionality of
this tax. The state board of pensions has or-
dered that no pensions be paid in any county
where there was no pension tax levied. There
will be no pensions paid in Mitchell, though
quite a number of applications for pensions are
on file here. Mitchell is the worst county in
the state, and during the war furnished many
troops to the federal army, as well as many
guerrillas and marauders. This matter of its
refusal to pay tax will be fully looked into by
the state treasurer and attorney-general, and
is likely to create considerable trouble.

THE FEARFUL GRADE.

Which Sends Cars Down at the Speed of 135
Miles an Hour.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20.—[Special.]—The
wreck on the Spartanburg and Asheville rail-
road, on Wednesday, as described by an eye-
witness, was one of the most fearful rushes to
destruction on record. It is calculated, by
comparing the time the train left Saluda with
the time at which Engineer Tunstall's watch
stopped, that the train was going at the rate of
135 miles an hour, when the track spread and
threw the engine down the mountain
side, plunging down 354 feet and tearing up
great trees in their path. Tunstall stuck to
his engine in the turn, over twice, when he
was thrown on his head and his neck broken.

The cars were loaded with coal and were top
heavy. It is said that the engineers have re-
peatedly protested against bringing such heavy
coal trains down this fearful grade.

THE MOONSHINERS AGGRESSIVE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 20.—[Special.]—A
party of revenue officers, headed by Deputy
Collector W. W. Colquitt, went into Cleburne
county on a raid Wednesday. That night,
they camped in the woods. During the night
moonshiners fired into them and drove them
from their camp. The moonshiners then
destroyed the buggies and stampered their
horses. The officers had to walk to the nearest
railroad station next day.

Running on Short Time.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—The cotton factory
of the Druid Mills Manufacturing company,
near this city, suspended operations today and
will not resume until Monday. The opera-
tives have been notified that until further or-
der the factory will run but four days every
week.

The railroad commission has ordered a new
depot built by the East Tennessee at Powder
Springs.

TALKING OF TRADE.

Review of Business for the Past Week by
Dun & Co.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Dun & Co.'s weekly
review of trade says: Another week has brought
still better crop prospects, a continued increase in
the volume of business, more definite assurance of
the passage of the tariff bill with the essential
features unchanged, and, therefore, more confi-
dence in those industries which look for help from
that measure.

On the other hand, the passage of the free silver
coinage bill in the senate has raised some
doubt whether the two houses may not finally dis-
agree. Expectations based on currency expan-
sion are, therefore, little less confident. But the
money markets work easily everywhere, and con-
tinued exports of gold as yet cause neither dis-
turbance nor apprehension. Reports from all
parts of the country continue encouraging. Pitts-
burg notes some sagging in the iron and steel
works, and window glass works have closed for
the season, but that glass is active. Other west-
ern and southern reports are of the same general
tenor. Better weather and brighter crop pros-
pects stimulate trade in all sections,
and collections are good. Great industries
are waiting action in congress, which is by many
expected to give them a new impetus. But iron
is fairly steady at about \$17 for southern and \$18
for northern No. 1, and sales of rails are at \$21 for
large orders, deliveries to June 1st this year hav-
ing been 508,000 tons.

Cotton manufacture waits the departure of arti-
ficial speculative prices for cotton, which has de-
clined only a sixteenth during the week.

The state of foreign trade is fair for the season.
Exports of bread stuffs, provisions, cotton, pe-
troleum and cattle for May amounted to \$36,412,
\$7, or five per cent more than last year, in spite
of the great decrease in cotton. All other items
gaining. For three weeks of June, exports from
New York show a decrease compared
with last year of 2.8 per cent, and
meanwhile imports, being temporarily swelled
by the prospect of higher duties,
exceeded last year's by twenty per cent. But at
this season some excess of imports is usual, and in
a short time new and large crops will begin to
come forward.

Business failures during the past week number,
for the United States 178; Canada 21. For the
corresponding week last year the figures were 130
in the United States and 25 in Canada.

STRUCK BY A WATER-SPOUT.

A Singular Occurrence in Which a Water-
Spout Parted in Two.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Yester-
day at South Fort, there was a remarkable
escape of the revenue cutter, Colfax, from
severe damage. A water-spout formed a mile
away from where the cutter lay at anchor.

The force of wind drew up water from the
bottom of the harbor, and in a great column, and in
the course made a sound similar to escaping steam,
coming in contact with the cutter. The mass
of water, strange to say, separated into two
columns, one going across into the marshes,
the other going up the river, and was last seen
at Fort Fisher, where it disappeared. On
striking the Colfax the rush of air broke her
awnings and carried away articles on deck.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

At Wholesale by B. C. Boydton and Shropshire & Dood, Atlanta, Ga.

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FREE FOR 10 DAYS

new date of this paper. **Wishing to introduce our**
GRAYSON PORTRAITS
 and at the same time extend our business and make new customers, we have decided to make this special offer. Send us a Cabinet Picture, Photograph, Tin Type, Ambrotype, or Daguerrotype of **GRAYSON PORTRAIT FREE OF CHARGE**, during us future orders. Place name and address true you wish, not interfering with the likeness. **Odd Fellows' Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

AD!
MARSHALL, MO., May 20th, 1896.
I send with the portrait which has just been received; it is
proud of.
JOHN G. MILLER.
THIS PAPER

DRUNKENNESS

LIQUOR HABIT.
IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE.
DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.
 It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in a
 tumbler of food, without the knowledge of the patient
 if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect
 a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient

moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience and ere he is aware, his complete reformation is effected. 45 page book of particulars free.

WATTI-WANGER DRUG CO., 20 E. 4th St. S. C.
JACOB'S PHARMACY, 2 Marietta St.
Trade supplied by LAMAR DRUG CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SKIN DISEASES Chapped Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Chills

USE HISCOX'S CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50¢
HINDER CORNS. The only sure cure for Corns
See all paid. 50¢ at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—
the Superior Court of said County.—The petition of James W. English, Julius L. Broome, George W. Parrott, Thomas J. James, William Lowe and James M. Smith, respectfully shows:
First. That petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate and politic, under

Second. The objects of said corporation are pecuniary gain to its stockholders, by means of engaging the business of manufacturing and selling brooms of all kinds, and also materials from which they are made.

Third. The particular business of said corporation will be to manufacture brooms in the county of Fulton, near a station upon the Western Atlantic railroad known as Bolton, near the Chattahoochee river, and of selling brooms at said point, and also at such other points as they may find sale for the same, and also by selling broom materials at places where the same may be sold.

Fourth. Petitioners desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal as often as the same can be done under the laws. They desire the corporation to have the power of suing and being sued, and to have the right to use a corporate seal, and to have successions and to make such by-laws as it wishes, binding on its members, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

or the state or of the United States and to alter, amend and rescind the same at pleasure. That it have the power to receive, release, purchase, hold and operate all such real and personal property as may be necessary for the legitimate purposes of said corporation, or for securing debts thereof, and to dispose of said property or any part thereof at pleasure. That it have the power to borrow money, to issue bonds to

the power to borrow money, to make bonds to secure the same by mortgage or mortgages, deeds, deeds of trust, or either or both of them, from time to time, as it may desire. That it have power for the management of its affairs to elect president, vice-president, treasurer and general manager, who may be directors, and a board of six directors, and to increase the same at pleasure, and also to elect such other officers, managers,

rectors and agents as it may desire from time to time. That it have the power and authority employ and use convict labor to perform its labor or work, and that it have the power of a natural person to do all such other acts as may be necessary for the legitimate execution of its powers the carrying out of its purposes.

said corporation upon its organization will be ten thousand dollars, and they desire the corporation to have the power of increasing its capital stock from time to time as its business or as its interests may require, to twenty-five thousand dollars; and that said stock be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. They desire that none of the stock of said corporation shall at any time be a

Sixth. Petitioners desire that the chief office and place of business of said corporation, and the place of holding its annual elections, shall be at its manufactory, near said town of Bolton, in said state and county, and that it have the power also to establish and to remove branch offices and agents

of doing business in any other place in this state or beyond the limits of this state as it may deem that its interests requires from time to time.

Seventh. Petitioners pray that they may be made a body corporate and politic under the name of the aforesaid and with all the powers and privileges as aforesaid. That this petition may be recorded by the clerk of the superior court of said county.

And petitioners will ever pray.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
Petitioners' Attorney.

Office Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County
Georgia, June 5, 1890.—I do hereby certify that the
above and foregoing is a true copy of the original
of file, and of record in my office.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court

june 7-d5t-sat

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-T
 In the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of H. A. Rucker, A. Hamilton, B. H. Hill, T. Goosby, J. T. Schell, R. J. Henry, A. E. Beasley, C. King, C. C. Cater, H. L. Pace, C. McKinley, H. Crumley, J. McKinley, J. C. Huggins, W. C. Thomas, S. Foster, D. T. Howard, A. Nash, N.

Render sheweth that they desire for themselves their associates and successors, to be duly incorporated and made a body corporate, under the name of the

"GEORGIA REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY."

The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit to its stockholders, and to this end they propose to carry on the business of buying, renting and leasing all kinds of property, real, personal or mixed; of improving the same in such manner as may be deemed best, and in selling, leasing and renting such property on such terms as may be agreed upon; of building roads, drives,

turnpike, and other ways of travel; of building, owning and leasing waterworks, with power to lay down all mains and piping in connection therewith, and to sell, rent or lease such waterworks, water or privilege to use such water, for any purpose whatever; of building, owning and leasing all necessary works for generating gas and electric-

ity, or either, with power to purchase all machinery therefor, and the right to use and furnish the same, either as motive power, or for illumination, to any person whatever, on such terms as may be agreed upon; of constructing or building canals, mills, factories, houses of all kinds, bridges, depots, culverts and other public works, with power to make all contracts therefor; to subscribe for

The capital stock of said company shall be ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), divided into one hundred shares at \$100 each, ten per cent of which has been actually paid in, with power to increase the capital stock from time to time to any amount not exceeding \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100

It is expressly desired that said company shall have full power to transact its business elsewhere.

Petitioners pray that this corporation shall have all the powers set forth in the code and laws of this state incident to such corporations, and also full power to borrow money, make notes, and issue bonds, script and other evidences of debt, and to

secure the same by mortgage, deed of trust, or in such other manner as may be deemed best; to loan any money of the corporation not invested in the purchase of real estate or otherwise, and to take security therefor, in any manner provided by law.

Wherefore petitioners pray that this petition be filed in the clerk's office of said county, and be there recorded and then published as re-

quired by law, and that the court pass an order incorporating them under the corporate name aforesaid, for the full term of twenty (20) years, with the right of renewal, with full power to carry on such business aforesaid, and exercise all powers necessary to successfully accomplish the business of such corporations, and petitioners will ever pray, etc.

WELL & GOODWIN,

Filed in office, this the 19th day of May, 1906.
G. H. TANNER, Clerk.
Georgia, Fulton County—The above and foregoing is a true copy of the original petition of the charter for the "Georgia Real Estate, Loan and Trust company," as appears of record in this office.
may 24 - 1906
G. H. TANNER, C. S.

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THE MARKED BANK NOTES

Marshall, won't you do me the favor to keep this five dollar bill for me? I want to take my holiday soon, and I'm afraid, if I keep it myself, I'll be tempted to spend it."

"Why, certainly, Edward, I'll keep it for you with pleasure." And the youth who had been addressed by his companion as Marshall, took out his pocket-book and put the bank note carefully in it by the side of one of the same denomination that was already deposited there.

Archie Marshall and Edward Franklin were fellow-clerks in the large wholesale house of Zimmerman & Co., and being about the same age, and formerly schoolmates, were very intimate, both in and out of their business associations.

Marshall lived with his parents, and Franklin was an orphan, but both were boys of excellent character, and served their employers faithfully; yet, while Archie was economical in his habits, Edward was just the reverse, and spent his wages freely. This explained the request made of his friend.

While the two boys were talking about the money, Mr. Zimmerman, the senior partner of the firm, passed by on his way to the counting-room, and scanned them closely as he noticed the transfer of the money to Marshall's pocket-book.

A few moments later, an errand boy told Marshall that Mr. Zimmerman would like to see him in the counting room.

Doing his work, the young clerk proceeded at once to see his employer, wondering at the strange summons; for he had never had one of the kind before.

He found Mr. Zimmerman alone in his private office, and looking unusually severe and serious.

As Archie knocked at the door, the merchant without looking up, told him to come in and be seated. After a few moments' silence, Mr. Zimmerman looked up.

"Marshall," said he, "I'm a plain-spoken man, and will not beat about the bush at all. We have lately been missing small sums of money from the cash drawer, and, while I am loathe to suspect you, I would like to examine that five dollar bill which you have in your pocket."

"Certainly, Mr. Zimmerman," replied Archie, promptly handing his employer his pocket-book; but, excuse me, sir, I don't think I quite understand you, sir," he continued with hesitation.

Mr. Zimmerman looked at the frank face of his young employee a moment, and said, with equal hesitation:

"Well, Marshall, it is just this. As I told you before, we have been missing money, and the precaution to mark some bills with a private mark in the effort to trace the guilty person. As I passed you in the store a little while ago, I saw Franklin give you that little bill, and I recognized as one of those marked ones. Ah! here it is now!" continued the merchant, "and here is the mark!"

Saying this, he drew forth the note which Franklin had given Marshall, and pointed to an "X" in one corner, which had apparently been made in red ink with a quill pen.

"And here is another," he exclaimed a moment later, as he disclosed the other note belonging to Marshall, which also bore the guilty mark.

The young clerk was too much shocked and surprised, for a time, to make any answer. His face flushed and paled by turns, but he looked squarely into the merchant's face as he strove to collect his scattered thoughts, and to effect a reply.

"I cannot imagine how this can be," Mr. Zimmerman, he finally gasped. "The first note you saw belongs to Franklin, and the other I got part of last week's salary. Franklin cannot give me money, and he asked me to keep his five dollars for him."

"I am very sorry, Marshall," responded the merchant, "but the proof is too plain. Your resignation will be accepted, and paid for at once. Of course it will be impossible to keep you or Franklin longer in our employ after this evidence of guilt on your part."

"But you will allow me to call Edward, will you not, Mr. Zimmerman?" pleaded the young clerk.

"O, yes," replied his employer; "but I cannot see what possible good that can do."

"He can tell where he got his note," explained Marshall.

When Franklin entered the office, in response to the summons, his fellow-clerk asked him:

"Where did you get that five dollar bill you gave me to keep for you, Edward?"

"It was a portion of my last week's salary," replied Frank, at a loss to understand the query.

"There is some terrible mistake about this, Mr. Zimmerman," protested Archie. "I never stole anything in my life; and I certainly would not begin now, when I have everything that I need and am getting well paid for my work. You hear Edward say he got his note in his salary, and that is where I got mine."

"That will do, Marshall," said the merchant coldly. "You and Franklin will hand in your resignations immediately. I could make it go a great deal harder with you, but I hope this will serve as a salutary lesson to you in the future. On this account, and in consideration of your youth, I feel disposed to be lenient to you."

Archie turned about with flaming cheeks and trembling lips, and was in the act of leaving the office with his fellow-clerk when Mr. Ford, the junior partner came in.

"Hallo, Marshall! what is the trouble?" Mr. Ford asked, noticing Archie's unusual appearance. It was as much as the young clerk could do to keep back the tears as he answered faintly:

"Mr. Zimmerman has accused Franklin and me of stealing, and we are discharged without an opportunity of self-defense."

"How is that, Zimmerman?" asked the junior partner.

"Simply this, Ford; both of them had marked notes in their possession, and acknowledged them to be theirs."

"Let me see the notes," said Mr. Ford.

Mr. Zimmerman handed him the marked bills, and he examined them very closely.

"I don't know, Zimmerman," he said, "these crosses are marked on the bills, as though they were part of the notes. Perhaps they are all engraved in this way."

"No, they are not, rejoined his partner angrily. 'Look at those,' and taking a roll of banknotes out of his pocket he handed the five dollar bills carelessly over to his partner. Mr. Ford scanned them for a moment, and then laughed heartily.

"Why, Zimmerman," said he, "these are the very notes we marked."

"What!" cried the merchant, "they are the same?"

"Yes; and these of Marshall and Franklin are merely impressions of the 'Journal of Marked Banknotes' which you know I told you to use the blotting pad when you were marking them, and you said it was not necessary the ink would soon dry! It did not dry, and the consequence was that the imprint was left on the notes you put on top of them."

"I really believe you are right," acknowledged the senior partner, examining the four notes in turn. "I recollect mixing the marked notes with others of the same denomination, and putting them all in the cash drawer together. Afterward, I went hurriedly to the cash drawer and took out some for my own use, and must have taken the marked bills without noticing the fact. Boys," he continued, turning to the young clerks, "I owe you an humble apology. Consider it made, in part, and Saturday night, when an increase in salary will compensate you for the loss of your income has been so quickly and thoroughly established."

Marshall and Franklin received the promised increase at the end of the week, by which time the guilty person was detected and punished. The two young clerks afterward became the successors of Zimmerman & Co., and among the first things they did was to hang in their counting-room a notice, placard bearing the legend: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, or if the father or mother be constipated or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Indication for tomorrow: Fair, preceded by light rain on coast, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.
All observations taken at the same moment of a actual time at each place.

Observation taken at 8 p. m. 75th meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Relat.	Weather.
Meridian	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Mobile	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Montgomery	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
New Orleans	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Galveston	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
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Galveston	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of day.	Therm.	Wind.	Relat.	Weather.
7 a. m.	68.0	W	75	Cloudy
10 a. m.	70.0	W	75	Cloudy
1 p. m.	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
4 p. m.	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
7 p. m.	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
10 p. m.	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Maximum Thermometer	72.0			
Minimum Thermometer	68.0			
Total Rainfall	0.00			

JOHN FITZGERALD, Observer.

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 6 p. m. 75th meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Relat.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Cartersville	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Columbus	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Decatur	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Lawrenceville	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Greenville	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Greenville	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
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Greenville	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy
Greenville	30.02	72.0	W	75	Cloudy

JOHN FITZGERALD, Observer.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's

SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western lands in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontier settler—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectively does this incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that procured by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist, provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

Opelika Mineral Water, at Opelika, Ala., is Effecting Wonderful Cures.

This water, discovered several months ago, is one of the finest waters ever offered to the public. It is found upon careful analysis to contain curative properties that are simply marvelous. It is a sure cure for indigestion, impure blood, and all kindred diseases. We do not claim that it is a cure-all, but we know that for indigestion, dyspepsia and for all blood troubles, it has no equal.

LOUIS CHERRY, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I would believe Judge J. J. Abernethy just as soon as anyone living. I have known him for twenty-five years in Georgia. His report is clear and unimpeachable.

W. A. Cobb, of Georgia.

From Judge F. C. Slappy.

Opelika, Ala., Feb. 29, 1890.

LOUIS CHERRY, Esq.:
Private Sir—It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of the Opelika Mineral Water. For three years I had blood poisoning and Rheumatism. My hands were almost a solid sore from impure blood. After using the water for three weeks my hands are well and my health is better than for years. Dr. Lupton, the State Chemist, who analyzed this water, told me it was the best medicinal water he ever analyzed. If this testimonial can be of use to you, you can use it. I am seventy-four years old, and this water is the best blood purifier I ever saw. It will give you an appetite when everything else fails.

F. C. Slappy.

From David A. Smith.

Opelika, Ala., June 12, 1890.

LOUIS CHERRY, Esq.:
I came to Opelika on a business matter March 14th, 1890. I was in a low state of health; my system had been almost a solid sore from impure blood. After using the water for three weeks my hands are well and my health is better than for years. Dr. Lupton, the State Chemist, who analyzed this water, told me it was the best medicinal water he ever analyzed. If this testimonial can be of use to you, you can use it. I am seventy-four years old, and this water is the best blood purifier I ever saw. It will give you an appetite when everything else fails.

F. C. Slappy.

Judge Lawrence, of the supreme court

of New York, has just decided that Dr. L. G. B. Siegert & Sons have the exclusive right to the trade mark and name of Angostura Bitters, and has granted them an injunction against W. A. Cobb & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., from using their name in connection with the Angostura Bitters.

DON'T GO TO BED till you buy Rough on Dirt Soap.

Removal.

DR. JOHN S. LAWRENCE, HOMEOPATHIST, has removed his office to No. 4 North Forsyth street, corner Luckie street.

Overheard in a Bookstore.

"Have you a little book by Marie Bashkirtseff?"
"I want a copy of Bashkirtseff's Reminiscences."

"Have you a little volume, bound in white, by a Russian girl? I have forgotten what her name was?"
"Can you send me that Bashkirtseff's diary?"

"Yes, have you got that new in Russian literature?"
"And yet a few hours of close study reveals the fact that Bashkirtseff is not very hard to pronounce."

The Cassell Publishing Company, of New York, has just issued the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff." The one they first issued at \$2.00 has been reduced to \$1.50; there is another in plain binding at \$1.00, and a third in paper at 50 cents. These editions are printed from the same plates. Nothing has been "suppressed" in this translation of the diary. Bashkirtseff's diary is a very interesting and valuable work. It is the very fact of judicious editing on the part of the translator. You can now buy a copy of this very interesting book at 25c, postpaid at 30c, from JOHN M. MILLER.

The New Fast Line to the World's Fair. (1) When you have occasion to visit Chicago and take your tickets read via the Monon route, from Chicago to Louisville or Cincinnati, and your comfort is assured in the finest trains of Pullman safety vestibule service on earth. The Dearborn station is located in the heart of the business portion of Chicago. Reckab! mar 1-dtf.

W. J. GARNETT, Pres. T. J. HIGHTOWER, V-Pres. E. F. MCBURNLEY, Sec. and Man.

WESTVIEW CEMETERY.

CITY OFFICE, 15 N. BROAD ST.

The Cemetery is run on the Landscape Lawn Plan.

The perpetual care of all lots and graves is guaranteed by the Cemetery association without a charge to the lot owner.

Lots are sold on easy terms if desired.

A receiving tomb of the use of the patrons of the cemetery is provided.

A permanent system of records is kept by the association.

Prices of lots range from \$10 upwards, according to size and location. my 30-dm frisan tue

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RAILROAD COMMISSION

TARIFFS.

SEND 15 CENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE and receive a copy of the classification of freight and passenger rates by the Georgia Railroad Commission revised to March 1st. This pamphlet will tell you the rate per 100 pounds to be charged by the railroads on any commodity, and is of great value to merchants.

may 76

CASEY & HEDGES MAN'G CO.

Manufacturers of

BOILERS.

Tanks, Cupolas, Stacks,

Plate and Sheet Iron work of all kinds. Carry in stock ENGINES of all sizes, 100 tons of Steel Boiler Plates, 50,000 feet of Boiler Tubes, and employ more boiler-makers than all other shops south of the Ohio river combined. Office and Shops, Chattanooga, Tenn. Opposite Central 6-10-m.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

THE OCTOBER, 1889, PAMPHLET OF THE

head notes of the Georgia

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Have just been issued. Send One Dollar to

THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE

And we will send the pamphlet prepaid.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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DANIEL W. ROUNTREE.

COUNSELOR AT LAW,
70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone 1039. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged.

J. E. VAN VALKENBURG.

W. D. CARSWELL,
VAN VALKENBURG & CARSWELL,
ATTORNEYS,
90 Richardson building, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Practice in the courts of Georgia, Tennessee and in the Cherokee circuit of Georgia. Telephone 423.
Jan 10-dm

J. A. LESURE.

Having had twenty-five years' experience as Architect and Builder, and thoroughly understanding the business of the Architect and Superintendent, Give him a trial. No. 70 N. Butler St., Atlanta, Ga. 7y

Wm. A. Haygood.

HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS, Hamilton Douglas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office 171 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.
R. T. DORSEY & HOWELL, Albert Howell, Jr.,
DORSEY & HOWELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office 4 and 5, No. 27 1/2 Whitehall street, Telephone No. 200.
7-10-1y

EDMUND W. MARTIN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 55 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.
THOMAS WILLINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
214 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in the state and federal courts. nov 24-dm

BENJAMIN H. HILL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office 34 1/2 Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2. Office telephone 149—Residence 1222—three calls.

J. C. Johnson.

J. C. Johnson, J. H. Johnson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
N. J. Hammond's old office, 215 East Alabama street, ATLANTA, GA.

THOMAS W. LATHAM.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Commercial law and collection. Room 45, Gould Building, Decatur street. Telephone 100.
Atlanta, Ga.

J. T. A. HAMMOND.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Room No. 41 and 42, Gate City Bank building, 215 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton county.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH & SON, ARCHITECTS,
Room 44, Traders' Bank building, ATLANTA, GA.
Take Elevator. 9-17-1y

EDMUND G. LIND.

ARCHITECT,
63 1/2 Whitehall Street, corner of Hunter.

L. B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING.

ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA.
Office fourth floor Chamberlain & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator. mar 1-dtf

STAINED GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

DECORATORS IN FRESCO.
PAUSE, SCHROETER & CO.,
6 North Broad street. Branch office 1435 Broadway, New York.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

R. M. Hall, James R. Hall, Max Hall,
HALL BROTHERS,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
Room No. 49, Gate City National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. General surveying, city work, mines, quarries, water powers, water works. Construction superintending. apr 17-1y

SUGGERY.

OPHUM HABIT CURED OR NO PAY.
Address John W. Nelms, 24 1/2 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. or Dr. J. A. Nelms, Smyrna, Ga. mar 22-dtf.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
No. 3, from Savannah 7:00 a.m.	No. 2, to Savannah 7:00 a.m.
No. 15, from Griffin 8:00 a.m.	No. 14, to Macon 11:30 a.m.
No. 16, from Macon 11:30 a.m.	No. 15, to Griffin 11:30 a.m.
No. 17, from Savannah 1:30 p.m.	No. 18, to Macon 3:15 p.m.
No. 19, from Macon 3:15 p.m.	No. 16, to Griffin 3:15 p.m.
No. 20, from Savannah 5:40 p.m.	No. 21, to Macon 7:00 p.m.
No. 22, from Macon 7:00 p.m.	No. 23, to Savannah 7:20 p.m.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chattanooga 6:30 a.m.	To Chattanooga 7:00 a.m.
From Marietta 8:30 a.m.	To Marietta 11:45 a.m.
From Rome 11:30 a.m.	To Chattanooga 1:30 p.m.
From Chattanooga 1:40 p.m.	To Rome 3:45 p.m.
From Marietta 3:45 p.m.	To Chattanooga 4:15 p.m.
From Chattanooga 4:40 p.m.	To Chattanooga 6:15 p.m.
From Chattanooga 10:30 a.m.	To Chattanooga 11:00 p.m.
From Marietta 10:30 a.m.	To Chattanooga 11:00 p.m.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. RY.

No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati. 12 30 pm	No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis 11 00 am
No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville. 5 15 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville. 5 30 am
No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon. 8 10 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville. 8 10 pm
No. 15 from Meridian, Nashville and Memphis, and Ala. points. 11 00 pm	

10
FINANCE AND COMMERCE
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

Table with financial data including bond prices, stock market movements, and exchange rates. Columns include item names, prices, and market status.

THE STOCK MARKET.
The day on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK, June 20.—The stock market today continued its reaction from the sharp and sudden depression, and while not active nor especially strong, displayed a slow and steady appreciation, which lifted prices before the close to large fractions above last evening's figures.

Table with financial data including bond prices, stock market movements, and exchange rates. Columns include item names, prices, and market status.

THE COTTON MARKET.
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, June 20, 1890.
Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.
NEW YORK, June 20.—(Special.)—Though arrivals bought but 5,000 bales in Liverpool today, the arrival market closes firm at 2 points advance, and a better tone has been received here today.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890. TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1889:
Gulf of Mexico, 87,000; New Orleans, 1,045,000; Mobile, 254,000; Savannah, 994,000; Baltimore, 342,000; Wilmington, 131,611; Norfolk, 75,484; New York, 174,468; Boston, 184,191; Philadelphia, 42,024; St. Louis, 81,109; West Point, 113,300; Brunswick, 113,300; Total, 5,754,610.

By Telegraph.
LIVERPOOL, June 20.—12-15 p. m.—Cotton quiet with little doing; middling uplands 6-1/16; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 200; all American, uplands, low middling, 6-1/16; July and August delivery 6-25-64; August and September delivery 6-25-64; November and December delivery 6-25-64; futures closed steady.

By Telegraph.
LIVERPOOL, June 20.—2-30 p. m.—Sales of American 4,300 bales; uplands low middling class June 6-1/16; July 6-25-64; August 6-25-64; September 6-25-64; October 6-25-64; November 6-25-64; December 6-25-64; futures closed steady.

By Telegraph.
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Atlanta Trust and Banking Co., COR. PRYOR AND ALABAMA STS. CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$200,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited. Ready at all times to extend to customers any accommodations consistent with sound banking.

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GRAND LOTTERY OF JUAREZ.

Under the Management of the Mexican International Banking Co., Concessionaries. INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.
GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1890.
Will take place in public at the CITY OF JUAREZ, (formerly Paso del Norte) Mex.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
(GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY) (Office, June 6, 1890. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Elizabeth S. Wiggins, late of said county, died intestate, and her personal and real estate, together with her rights in and to the same, are hereby offered for sale to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in July next, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

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